

SPORTS

VICTORY AT THE FINISH

Igor Bokov, 21, from the town of Angren in Uzbekistan, has won his first ever national road race title. With the finishing line only several metres away he spurred to win the 108 km massed start individual race along the "Nemov noose" outside Kuusna in 4 hr 35 min 49 sec. Runner-up Yuri Koshin, from Rostov-on-Don, an Olympic title, and third-placed Sergei Pribyl, from Alma-Ata, were only a second behind.

The new champion already won the many-day international "Victory Race" across Czechoslovakia this season and came second in the "Luxembourg Tour".

After winning the title, he had to cancel his flight to Tashkent, as his itinerary was sharply changed.

"Bokov will be among the debutants in our team for the world championships due in late August in Czechoslovakia," said national team coach Viktor Kaplunov. "He has long caught our eye, but has accelerated the course of events himself."

Prior to the championships Soviet cyclists will compete in international meets in Belgium and Czechoslovakia.

Galina Tsaryova, from Leningrad, has won her 20th national title to date winning a 70-km bench race in 2 hr 22 min 41 sec. She won her first title 12 years ago.



● The Lenin Central Stadium hosted two international tournaments this week. Athletes from 12 countries, some of them working up to the World and European Cups, competed in the Large Sports Areas, with the hosts capturing most of the events. The photo shows Alaxei Danyanyuk's winning jump; he cleared 233 cm, the highest mark yet this season. ● The USSR and Poland clashed in the ongoing Druzhba water polo tournament.

Photos by Sergei Proskov and Yuri Tutov

OVERT SLIPS UP

Strong gusty wind and rain prevented 1980 Olympic champion Steven Overt of Britain from improving his 1,500 m world record of 3 min 31.36 sec. Competing at an international

meet in Bergen, Norway, he clocked 3 min 34.63 sec. Henry Rono of Kenya, long-distance running world record holder, won the 3,000 m in 7 min 58.8 sec.



The men's national field hockey championship is now in full swing. With several teams having a good chance of winning medals, Moscow FHT and the Sverdlovsk Army Club are among the hot favourites. But at this match Moscow was the lucky side and won 3-2.

Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev

SPORTS CENTRE IN ESTONIA

If you ever come to Tallinn they will surely take you round the Olympic sailing centre, which the 1980 Olympics made as popular in Estonia as Tallinn itself and its old architectural monuments. But that occurred not only because it was the venue for the Olympic regatta—the sailing centre is now the focus of sports activities in Estonia.

No sooner had its construction begun than an elaboration of a programme for its post-Olympic activities got underway, centre director Voldeemar Promel told me when I visited him. He showed me round the sports complex and I could not stop wondering at its Olympic-like schedule. From early morning till late at night the centre is crisscrossed with national teams, Estonian squads, people of all ages, who come over there to physically charge up as it were. One of the buildings houses the physical training department of the Tallinn Teachers' Training Institute.

"Office and factory workers from Tallinn's 50-odd enterprises are building up their health at the centre," says Voldeemar Promel. "They come over after

hours to swim in the 25 m pool, play basketball or volleyball, and build up muscles in the weightlifting and general physical training halls. The centre also operates joggers' clubs and a rehabilitation physical training club. Recently we opened a swimming pool for the beginners attended by children aged between five and seven. All in all, some 150 children come to swim here thrice a week, and the coaches are would-be trainers, who currently study at the Tallinn Teachers' Training Institute.

Over 400 people go in for yachting there on a regular basis. Recently, says Promel, we held the annual Baltic regatta.

It would appear that the centre organizers have fulfilled everything they had originally conceived, but the young hard-driving Voldeemar Promel has lots of other schemes on his mind. The most immediate of them is to hold a regatta in the Bay of Tallinn involving cruising yachts, which are gaining in popularity now.

Alexander BUTSENIN
Tallinn

FOOTBALL STATISTICS IN SPOTLIGHT

UEFA has released some figures from the latest football European tournament. An average 2.81 goals were scored every game approximately the same as in the previous season. A total of 718 goals were scored in 254 games. 186 goals were scored in the European Winner's Cup (an average 2.63 goals a game), 176 (2.71) in the Cup Winners' Cup, and 376 (2.88) in the UEFA Cup.

Fifty-one of the 254 games were draws, four games ended extra time, and two UEFA games were decided by penalties.

The games were for most part closely fought—once indication of it is that the yellow card was used against 1,570 players, 16 players were sent off, and one stadium was disqualified.

According to UEFA, its biggest headache is still the behaviour of fans accompanying their teams for away games. Tougher measures will be used against football fans in the future for reprehensible behaviour.

'MAPLE LEAVES' HOT UP THE PACE

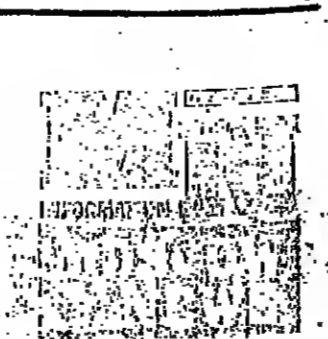
On September 1, the new Canada Cup gets under way. Canada, which is tipped a strong favourite for the title, has already won the trophy before back in 1976.

Celebrated Scotty Bowman, who coached the 1976 winning squad will lead Canada at this Cup, too.

The aspirants to the team include goalie Mike Liut, Don Edwards and Mark Lessard. Edwards has conceded his least number of goals per game this season (2.96 goals), but specialists believe Billy Smith (22) will be finally selected. The defencemen include Larry Robinson, Dennis Potvin, Ray Bourque, Randy Carlyle, Brian Engblom, Paul Colley, Jim Schoenfeld, Craig Hartsburg, Paul Reinhart, Barry Beck, and Rob Ramage. Robinson and Potvin have long been in the line-up, and Carlyle is the NHL top scoring defenceman with 81 points (goal plus assist). Left wingers are Steve Shutt, Bob Gainey, Steve Payuc, Clark Gillies, Bob Bourne, and Bill Barber. Shutt and Barber stand out for their aggressive play and their scoring ability. Bourne always shows his best when his team has in play abhorrented.

The centres are Wayne Gretzky, Marcel Dionne, Bryan Trottier, Bruce Goring, Bobby Smith, Gil Perreault, and Ken Linseman. They are all seen in their own right, and the biggest problem facing Bowman is to select those most adept at team play. The right wingers include Guy Lafleur, Ron Duguay, Mike Bossy, Dave Taylor, Danny Garg, Rick Middleton, and Mike Gartner. Experts believe Bossy, Taylor and Lafleur have their places in the team secured, but Bowman has often kept sports commentators guessing as to what he would do next.

Vsevolod KUKUSHKIN



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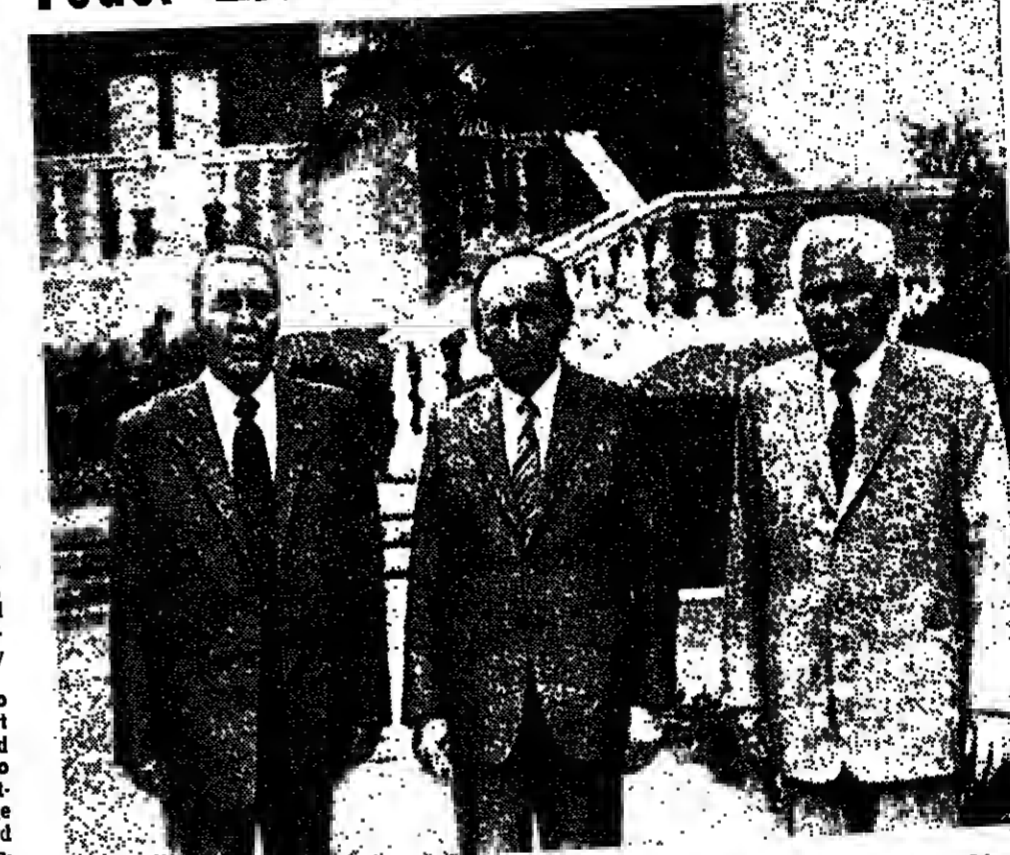
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Leonid BREZHNEV and Todor ZHIVKOV met in the Crimea



On photo (left to right): Leonid BREZHNEV, Todor ZHIVKOV, and Konstantin CHERNENKO, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during the meeting in the Crimea.

PEACE MARCH-81 COMES TO A CLOSE

Paris. The participants of Peace March-81 ended their stay in France with a "peace festival". Stormy applause greeted the final resolutions, which emphasized the great success of the March and its importance in mobilizing public opinion in a stepped-up drive by progressive forces for halting the lethal arms race.

The march participants have decided to stage a mass rally in Bonn, this October, to protest against the deployment of new US nuclear medium-range missiles in the FRG, and to organize a new peace march in Western Europe, in 1982.

The US Administration's decision to launch on the full-scale production of neutron weapons was condemned.

Cruise missiles to be deployed in Sicily

Rome. The Council of Ministers of Italy has taken a decision to deploy 112 US-made cruise missiles on the island of Sicily, as part of the NATO plan, adopted in December 1979, to install the so-called medium-range Buremises.

Addressing members of the Italian government, Defence Minister L. Laogorio, Socialist

'INTERCOSMOS-BULGARIA 1300' SPUTNIK IN FLIGHT

The Soviet Union launched the "Interkosmos-Bulgaria 1300" satellite. The main purpose of the satellite is the continuation of comprehensive studies of physical processes taking place in the Earth's ionosphere and magnetosphere.

Scientific equipment on board the satellite has been designed

and created by scientists and specialists of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with assistance of Soviet scientists and is meant for the studies of ionospheric plasma and high energy fluxes of charged particles, coronal and variable electric magnetic fields, the glow of the upper layers of the atmosphere in

the ultraviolet and visible parts of the bands of the spectrum. The onboard systems of the satellite are functioning normally.

The information received will be processed and analyzed by scientific organizations of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

CUBAN LEADER ENDS TALKS IN MEXICO

Mexico City. On the island of Cozumel, talks have ended between Fidel Castro Ruz and the Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

(Continued on page 2)

TAGORE OPENS FESTIVAL

Month-long celebrations of the USSR-Indian Friendship dedicated to anniversaries of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries have become a tradition. This year, they are held to mark a decade since this document was signed.

In the Soviet Union, the extensive programme of the festivities was launched with an exhibition of paintings by the great Indian writer, humanist and philosopher Rabindranath Tagore. It is mounted at the Moscow Artists Club where 85 paintings and graphic sheets are on display.

Rabindranath Tagore personifies an entire epoch in the history of the Indian people—the period of the fight for independence and resurgence of national culture, said Yevgeny Chekharin, Deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR at the opening ceremony. The spiritual legacy of this great man is boundless. It is the second time the Soviet people are being introduced to his art, he noted. The first exhibition back in 1930 when he visited Moscow was a big success. Tagore's paintings are highly realistic and breathe poetry and emotion, and in spirit and aesthetic principles carry on the age-old traditions of Indian culture.

We are grateful, he emphasized, that the exhibition opens up the annual Month of Soviet-Indian Friendship marking the 10th anniversary of the bilateral Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation.



Paintings by Rabindranath Tagore: "Two Crocodiles", "Landscape", "Self-Portrait"

V. K. Ahuja, Indian Ambassador to the USSR, who attended the ceremony, expressed his gratitude to the National Gallery of Modern Art in Delhi and the USSR Ministry of Culture for the arrangement of Tagore's exhibition in Moscow and Leningrad and said he was sure the acquaintances of the Soviet public with Tagore's heritage would promote friendship between the Indian and Soviet peoples.

Igor DANILIN

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS, "MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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Round the Soviet Union

● THE WEST KAZAKHSTAN RESEARCH CENTRE OF THE KAZAKH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES IS CALLED UPON TO SPEED UP THE EXPLOITATION OF A VAST OILFIELD AREA BETWEEN THE CASPIAN AND THE ARAL SEAS. Its first installation, a department of the Institute of Chemistry, oil and natural salts, recently opened in the town of Novy Uzen in the Mangyshlak region. It is study the very viscose oil produced there.

● DOZENS OF CHILDREN FROM ALL UNION REPUBLICS HAVE WON AWARDS AT THE NATIONWIDE COMPETITION, "YOUNG TECHNICIANS AND NATURE-LOVERS—TO THE NATIVE LAND", HELD IN TBILISI, CAPITAL OF GEORGIA. Most of the projects presented have much practical value and will be introduced in industry, agriculture and other sectors. The authors of the most valuable projects were awarded diplomas and special prizes.

● COLD SPRINGS AROUNDING ON THE SLOPES OF THE LORI MOUNTAINS IN ARMENIA HAVE HAD THEIR COURSES CHANGED. A ten-kilometre canal built among rocks is bringing crystal-clear drinking water to Leningrad. Over twenty such powerful facilities have come into service in Armenia since the start of this year.

● THE RYBAYA WOODWORKING COMBINE IN LITHUANIA PRODUCES ANNUALLY NEARLY 22,000 CHILDREN'S BEDS AND 18,000 CHILDREN'S ARM-CHAIRS, AS WELL AS MANY OTHER ITEMS, MANY OF WHICH ARE SHIPPED TO THE FAR EAST AND THE BAM WORKERS. Recently the combine started the production of some more consumer goods, many of which are sought after abroad. Some of them will be sold to Sweden and Finland later this year.

KINDERGARTEN ON THE DNIEPER

Noted Soviet futurologist Igor Bestuzhev-Lada believes that at the close of this century attendance at creches and kindergartens will be made obligatory, for roughly the same reasons as children are made to go to school today. Kindergartens are no longer places where an eye is kept on children while the parents are at work. Here, today, children are taught the rudiments of knowledge in various areas. Specialists have proved that thanks to modern teaching methods children can be taught to read at the age of two, write at three, and learn the ABC of algebra at seven without this being an excessive strain.



These photos were taken at the Zvyozdochka kindergarten run by a big factory in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine. It caters daily for 200 children.

born aged between one and seven. It costs 30 rubles to keep a child in this kindergarten a month, but the parents pay only one-third of this sum—and not all of them, pay even this amount. Those with small incomes pay a mere six rubles and those with many children pay nothing. There is nothing exceptional about the way factory runs the kindergarten: the state takes four-fifths of the bill for the upkeep of children in kindergartens nationwide.

The children enjoy themselves at Zvyozdochka: they learn to draw and sculpt, and study maths and English. The kindergarten has rooms for music, dancing, sports, games and study and has its own art gallery.

Doctors keep a close watch over the children and often meet their parents to give them advice on how to ensure that their offspring grow up into healthy youngsters: they suggest improved diet and daily routine. The charges at the Zvyozdochka kindergarten receive regular checks by surgeons, physiotherapists, dentists and other specialists. During a fly outbreak in Kiev this spring none of the Zvyozdochka charges were taken ill, which gives credit to the medical staff there.

At present, in the USSR, every other urban child and every third child in rural areas attend some form of pre-school institution. More facilities with places for up to 2,500,000 will be built in the 11th five-year plan period (1981-1985).

WATER DISTRIBUTED BY COMPUTER

A computer distributes the water resources of the River Zhetysay in Uzbekistan. It applies the behaviour of flows feeding the reservoirs. This is the first time that it has become possible to control such a vast system of water resources in the Soviet Union. The Samarkand regional irrigation systems alone, fed by the waters of the Zhetysay, consist of 15,000 km of canals, hundreds of hydrotechnical facilities and dozens of pumping stations. And this river irrigates vast areas in other regions as well.

The Zhetysay itself is full of surprises. The behaviour of the thawing glaciers in the river's upper reaches is changing, as is the behaviour of underground streams and springs in the lower reaches. Meanwhile, the river's waters are swollen by rushing rainwater. Therefore, before they embarked on controlling a programme for the automatic control of the river, experts from Moscow, Tashkent and Samarkand studied a host of natural phenomena and got to grips with the technology of growing cotton and other crops.

A NEW TV TOWER FOR ALMA-ATA

Work has finished on a new TV tower for Alma-Ata capital of Kazakhstan. Together with its aerial, the tower at present is 332 metres high.

To reach its full projected height, the aerial has to go up by another 30 metres. This job will be done in winless, clear and calm weather. The tower has to be able to stand winds of up to 12.4 metres per second—which are not abnormal for the given zone and height.

In order to ensure that the giant structure is made less vulnerable to seismic and wind loads, a so-called dynamic damper to reduce metal fatigue, will be mounted on it.

Places to visit



'Stone flower' in Red Square

St Basil's, one of the most remarkable pieces of Russian architecture, was built in Red Square in 1555, to mark the victory of the Russian army over the Kazan and Astrakhan khans.

The main church with its tent-like cupole is surrounded by an octagonal by eight small chapels having the onion-shaped domes peculiar to Russian architecture. A gallery runs round the chapel which are named after the saints in whose name the Russian army won its successive battles against the Tatars.

At first, the cathedral in Red Square was called the Intercession Cathedral. Later in the 19th century it was renamed St Basil's after the well-known town lost credited with having saved Moscow.

Time played havoc with the marvels of St Basil's. The paint on its walls was washed off by the rains and the brickwork became eroded. Today, thanks to the skill of restorers, St Basil's has regained its original beauty. During the process of cleaning, original 17th-century ornamental paintings were discovered on the outer walls. Today the church is once again decorated with delicate patterns incorporating the abundant history of the original artist's designs.

The multicoloured onion-shaped cupole and the pointed arches of the tower are again decked in the bright colours they received in 1648. It is known that before this date they were covered with the iron which gave out a silvery sheen. And what did they originally look like? At this we can only guess, for, as we know from ancient manuscripts, the church burnt down in a fire of 1683.

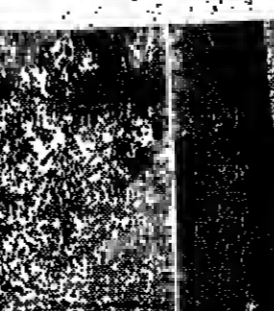
PURE AIR FOR CAR WORKS

An original cupole gas purification system has gone into operation at the Minsk Motor Works. It neutralizes carbonic gases, dangerous to human beings, and destroys solid coke combustion products.

Now the content of harmful substances in waste gases in the process of pig-iron smelting is over twice below that of permissible sanitary norms.

The new system was designed by scientists at the Byelorussian Polytechnical Institute, while all the necessary equipment was made by the plant's metallurgical and power engineers.

The process of pig-iron smelting is over twice below that of permissible sanitary norms. The new system was designed by scientists at the Byelorussian Polytechnical Institute, while all the necessary equipment was made by the plant's metallurgical and power engineers.



This is company.

FOR INFORMATION No. 65, 1981

Science and technology

ENCYCLOPAEDIA FOR THE BLIND

A talking encyclopaedia has been developed by the laboratory of computer linguistics at the Institute of Language and Literature of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences. This means that the blind will now be able to make use of the materials contained in these reference books. The various volumes of the encyclopaedia have been fed into a computer and are available on one cassette.

TO FORECAST EARTHQUAKES

Scientists in Kirghizia use the geoelectric method to detect precursors of earthquakes. The country's first set of instruments—developed by specialists from the V. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has started operation at a bore-hole set in the Issyk-Kul resort in Tien Shan.

BLAST SPEEDS UP BUILDING

A peaceful explosion took place recently at a factory in Kalinin.

The reconstruction plans for the plant entailed removing the many-store-long reinforced concrete equipment basements. Engineers calculated that, if pickhammers were used, demolition

MEDICAL SERVICE FOR BABIES AT HOME

A new form of medical supervision for infants under one year of age—stationary treatment at home—has been introduced in towns and villages of Tajikistan.

Large families are traditional for Tajikistan. This makes it difficult for a nursing mother, should her baby fall ill, to leave her family and be admitted to hospital. The aim of microstationary service, which has been set up in the republic,

An American on the Russian revolution

The Far Eastern film studios have produced a documentary under the title "Sovdep". It is based on the book by the progressive American publicist Albert Rhys Williams "Through the Russian Revolution", about his impressions of a tour of Siberia and the Far East in 1917-1918.

Williams was not only an eyewitness but also a participant in the struggle for the establishment of Soviet power to the Far East. The film makes use of his former documents and of the reminiscences of the participants in the events of those years.



Photo by Andrey Kravtsov

VIEWPOINT

SPUTNIK INVITES YOU



Yevgeny RYBINSKY, Chairman, Sputnik, Bureau for International Youth Travel

Summer is considered to be the height of the tourist season. While the older person prefers a quiet holiday at a rest home or by the sea, the young like to spend their summer in a variety of unusual ways. Sputnik is always ready to help both Soviet and foreign young people make the best out of their holidays.

The travel programme offered by the Bureau includes visits to various cities in the Soviet Union, opening a relaxing holiday at an exciting journey to the Friendship Train. Over the past five years, nearly 18 million Soviet and foreign tourists have travelled with Sputnik. Every year, there is an eight to nine per cent increase in tourist exchanges with non-socialist countries alone, and there are good reasons for this increase.

In the first place, we offer a wide choice of general information tours to cities in Russia, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia, the Baltic republics, Siberia and Central Asia, to name but a few of the alternatives. Those who prefer to stay at one place have a choice of 23 international centres in different parts of the country. These centres have athletic facilities, beaches, disco and other clubs, cafes and bars. Near Soviet young people. For instance, two such camps to cater for youngsters from France and the Soviet Union have opened near Minsk and Kazan.

Very popular are bus trips across the Soviet Union arranged by foreign travel agencies in association with Sputnik. Sputnik puts the bus travellers up in Moscow, Smolensk, Minsk, Novgorod, Leningrad and other places. Every year we arrange joint cruises for our Soviet and foreign clients on the Black Sea and in the Mediterranean. We also organize specialized and training tours for foreign tourists having professional and other interest. With Sputnik's help you can come in the USSR to study Russian.

Another reason why our links with foreign firms are growing so fast is the relatively low cost of the travel facilities we offer. Very few people, the young are well off and, therefore, profit is not our main concern. Most of our tours are on a non-currency clearance basis. Sputnik's aim, in my view, is to give people from abroad opportunity to learn our country, its history and about the life of Soviet people. We are therefore, seeking to extend our network of agencies abroad. From the past year we have had contacts with agencies in West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and others.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

RAILWAY TRANSPORT IN 1981-1985

With 142,000 km of track (11 per cent of the world total), Soviet rail carries more than half of all railway freight in the world, writes Konstantin Kalayev, Deputy Minister of the Railways of the USSR in the LEBNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST newspaper. The sheet also of the Soviet Union puts an enormous strain on railway operations. With 28 million tonne-kilometres per kilometre of track the traffic in this country is five times as intensive as, say, in the USA.

In 1985, the cargo turnover will be 3,950 thousand million tonne-kilometres. In other words, this means a 10 per cent increase in the number of passengers to be carried by rail, and a 14 per cent increase in the amount of cargo, over the current five-year plan.

Over the next few years, there will be a sharp increase in coal extraction in the eastern parts of the USSR. A lot of this coal will be transported over thousands of kilometres to other parts of the country. Yet, the lines are overloaded so it is.

Every day, 120 freight and 40 passenger trains travel along the stretch of railway between Omsk and Novosibirsk, with trains following each other at five to seven minute intervals.

The solution is to expand the railway network. Between 1981 and 1985, over 3,000 kilometres of new track will be built. This will include a 450-km line between Surgut and Uralogorsk, while the Baku-Amar Railway, will be opened to traffic. There are plans to update the Central Siberian Railway into a first-class line.

FAMILY SHOULD BE LOOKED AFTER

Among the host of moral and ethical values created by humankind, the family as a social organism has been of a paramount concern in all times. No nation or state could dispense with it, which is explained by the big role the family has in the social and private life of every individual, writes V. Avezov, deputy head of the family and marriage department of the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee, in the GORODSKOYE KUCHAYEVO MOSKVA.

Quite appropriately a new department dealing with family and marriage affairs was set up at the Executive Committee as an independent structural unit designed to coordinate operations of all Moscow Soviet units in matters related to family and marriage, he says.

Many people are concerned about how to consolidate the institute of the family, he contends, and both researchers in labs and in the field are trying to solve this problem. Together with some units of the Moscow Soviet Executive Committee, district Soviets at People's Deputies and public family and marriage departments we have outlined a range of measures to help save household chores time, improve the work of pre-school children's facilities, provide better mother-and-child medical care, and upgrade medico-genetic services for newlyweds, among them childhood couples.

Divorce is the reverse side of a family's prestige, a result of unstable family relations, which is always a tragedy. Its consequences have not yet been fully studied, but its adverse effects are many, including the growing number of fatherless families. In 1979 alone there were over 30,000 divorces under 18 left without either of the parents. Former parents have little chance of forming a new family. Statistics indicate that only 40-odd per cent of men and 25 per cent of women have this opportunity. Hence, people in their 30s face the prospect of staying alone for the rest of their lives, and lots of other problems.

Since the institution of the department we've had over 150 visitors asking advice on various family matters. Psychologists assert that a person must get to the bottom of his troubles to try to overcome them. But there is a vast difference for one between heading opinions of relatives, acquaintances and business associates based on their personal experience and having a qualified specialist put his finger on the real cause of a conflict in joint discussion.

ARGUMENT FOR COMPACT HOUSING PATTERNS

A progressive improvement in the social aspect of town planning is the multi-apartment. In the Master Plan for the development of Moscow, to achieve this goal we need to concentrate on intensive and compact building. Doctors are opposed to this, because they argue, denser housing would destroy from the social conditions of people's lives. G. Mikhaylov, Candidate of Science (Architecture) and architect M. Slonimov, argues their case in the magazine STROITELSTVO I ARKHITEKTURA MOSKVA (Construction and Architecture of Moscow).

The compact building of well-appointed multi-apartment houses with plenty of vegetation and an adequate network of consumer facilities mainly accommodated on the ground

floors of blocks of flats, and the proximity of big city centres go towards the creation of highly desirable residential areas.

Cutting down the area destined to be built over can also be achieved by the use of special types of housing with in-built consumer service facilities, for instance, shops, dry cleaners, laundries, milk dispensers for artificially fed newborn babies, gyms, creches and kindergartens.

It has been estimated, they state, that on average people take 30 minutes to get to their place of work. This is often the result of extensive patterns of urban housing and, if continued, this trend might further increase travelling time. Hence, the urgent need for intensive housing development patterns.

FANTASY VERSUS REALISM

We have seen more than once that a story about ordinary events will mostly fit any piece of prose about everyday life and, moreover, writes the literary critic Anatoly Bocharov in the daily TRAVDA newspaper. However, it will go into our minds just as easily as it will soon be forgotten, unless it contains a significant realistic idea. A story of people in their daily lives will only make everyone pause and think when it has something unexpected, explosive and poignant about it. The realistic effect appears when the "miraculous" is tactfully introduced into a story of what seems humdrum and routine, as this helps single out the main nerve, the main moral conclusion of the story, drawing the reader's attention to sweeping conclusions.

Such additional, generalizing light is cast in many works of literature of recent years—"Till the Third Cock Crows" a story by Vasily Shukshin, the novel "The Conductor" by the Azerbaijan writer Anar, and many others. Even Sergei Zalygin, who is an acclaimed master of the epic genre, has recently published a story called "The Festival" in which the narrator is a film director who died a year before. We have long become accustomed to voices speaking from the nether world and do not see them as departures from realism. What is important is the range of ideas which an author conveys in his piece.

The mingling of different fantastic and realistic situations and images produces different realistic effects. But the enrichment of the present of expressive means for artistic transformation of reality, undoubtedly opens up novel opportunities for our literature, and it would be a pity to renounce them.

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